"And he can’t have been afraid you’d seen him doing it – the murder, I mean – because, as you say, that’s absurd" (CW, 36).

Выражение *I mean* вводит существительное, уточняющее референцию местоимения, антecedent которого занимает праостронниную позицию по отношению к нему. Без уточнения при помощи существительного *murder* местоимение *it* может охватывать слишком большой объем понятий и соотноситься с самыми разнообразными сущностями, входящими в описываемую ситуацию, что могло бы затруднить понимание высказывания адресатом.

- в конце предложения

"Well..." Pip drawled. "That's the whole point of the game, isn't it, public confession I mean" (MJ, 6).

Для предупреждения потенциальной КН говорящий вводит необходимое дополнение, которое находится в конце предложения.

Антекорректировка оформлена в самостоятельное предложение:

PHILLIP: You wouldn’t break your neck.

MOLLIE: Not running across the floor. Underneath the floor, I mean (MAP, 121).

Адресант употребляет антекорректировку своего предыдущего высказывания, заменяя предлог on более точное, по его мнению, слово *underneath* при помощи словосочетания *I mean*, при чем антекорректировка выносится за пределы первичного сообщения.

Расположение корректирующего компонента может быть различным:

- до *I mean*

"You met her, then. My friend, Miss Grey, I mean" (CP, 120).

Содержание местоимения *her* раскрывается в последующем контексте, при помощи "цепочной уточненности", когда конкретизирующий компонент появляется, в свою очередь, еще одним элементом:

*Her* → *My friend* → *Miss Grey*,

- после *I mean*

"I wouldn't mind laying back for a while, Nellie. I mean a good, long while" (JJ, 723).

В данном случае корректировка первичного сообщения осуществляется после введения прагматического маркера *I mean*.

Таким образом, можно прийти к выводу, что потенциальная КН может быть предотвращена при помощи антекорректировки, которая вводится посредством прагматических маркеров *that is*, *that is to say*, *so to speak*, *I mean* и др. Антекорректировка выступает в качестве одного из наиболее эффективных средств предотвращения КН, применяющейся адресантом.

Дальнейшее исследование позволит более полно изучить причины возникновения коммуникативных неудач и механизмов их предупреждения.

Источники и литература


PRYSYAZHNYYUK OKSANA

SOME PROBLEMS OF REGIONAL VARIATION WITHIN ENGLISH

The aim of this article is to reveal the problem of regional variation of English on the British Isles. When we speak about “a language” — in our case “the English language” — the term “language” refers to a dialectal unity of the universal and the individual. The English language is not a single homogeneous phenomenon, but a complex of many different and interpenetrating varieties of language in use in all kinds of situations in many parts of the world. Numerous features of English systematically co-vary with situation. The term “register” has recently come into use to describe varieties of this kind (also known as functional styles). In addition to stylistic variations, there are variations in the use of language that depend on the geographical place of origin of the speaker (or writer), his position on a social scale of some kind (e.g. upper/middle/lower class), and his age or sex [2;4;5].

The stylistic and geographical-regional varieties of English have received the most attention so far. The geographical-regional varieties of English may be either international variants (e.g. British English and American English) or intra-national dialects (e.g. Cockney or Lancashire within British English). All of these varieties have been systematically studied and recorded [3;10;14].

If geographical-regional variations represent, as it were, a horizontal differentiation of language, the variations on a social scale could be described figuratively as being on a vertical plane [17]. In actual fact, the situation is more complicated as social dialects can become regional and vice versa.
The geographical-regional varieties of English are very numerous. They have come into being in the course of the long historical development of the language and as a result of its wide geographical distribution throughout the world since the early 17th century [11]. There are more regional kinds of English than any person can hope to master. It is quite clear, too, that the ordinary student of English does not need to learn to speak and write more than one (or possibly two) of the principal regional varieties of the language. But in order to be able to communicate better with speakers of other varieties of English and to appreciate English literature it is necessary to have full knowledge of the main features of the most important regional varieties.

In the United Kingdom there are literally hundreds of local varieties of the English language. Many of the differences in the kinds of English used in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland today can be traced back to the Anglo-Saxon dialects introduced into Britain way back in the 5th and 6th centuries A.D., and to their subsequent differentiation in the conditions of feudal isolation in the Middle Ages. Other peculiarities are again due to contacts with the Celtic population of the British Isles. British colonial expansion in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries took the English language to practically all corners of the world [6, p.15]. It is inevitable that there should be variations in the kind of English used outside the United Kingdom. The wider the spread of a language, the greater the likelihood of differences in the usage. The faster the spread of a language, the less stable its standards of speech. The aspects of language which are the most likely to show variation as the result of geographical separation are especially the vocabulary and the pronunciation [13].

Differences in geographical features, in the flora and fauna and in the way of life all call for new words. Some of these words remain features of the local dialect and are unknown outside their country of origin, but the most important of them find their way into the general English vocabulary, and some of them become so well-established that their origin is forgotten.

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dialectology made by Hughes A., Trudgill P., Chambers J.K., Wells J.C., Makovsky M., Mutt O., Scopynzeva T., Shevchenko T. and others [3;1;14;5;6;16;17].

So, we can make such conclusions as: with greatly improved communications and increasing contacts the various forms of English spoken in the world are now influencing one another as never before. Many of the grammatical and lexical differences which characterize regional dialects are dying out as Standard English becomes more pervasive through the influence of newspapers, radio, television and other media. Nevertheless, people still retain a distinctive kind of pronunciation, t.e. they speak Standard English, but with a local accent. Alongside the gradual disappearance of the old regional dialects some new social dialects are beginning to emerge, especially in large industrial centers.

In recent years Australia has joined the United States as the predominant source of linguistic influence on British English. The relations between the two principal varieties of English (British and American English) are of particular importance for the future of the language. A unified and mutually intelligible British-American literary standard is already in existence. The relations between this British-American standard form of English and the new kinds of English emerging in the former British colonies in Africa, Asia and Caribbean area will give rise to a variety of exciting linguistic problems and developments in the decades that lie ahead.

REFERENCES